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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/576,417	04/19/2006	Takayasu Fujimori	Q94534	4450
23373 7590 09/05/2008 SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037				
EXAMINER				
BOYKIN, TERRESSA M				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1796				
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09/05/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/576,417

Applicant(s)

FUJIMORI ET AL.

Examiner

Terressa M. Boykin

Art Unit

1796

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 July 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-946)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 7-30-08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's argument with regard to claim 2 that the compounds are made under different procedures although the composition is indeed different they are very similar in structure thus since the claim is directed to a process of making and applicant's claim 2 lacks the recitations as set forth in the specification.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., process steps and parameters) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

35 USC 103

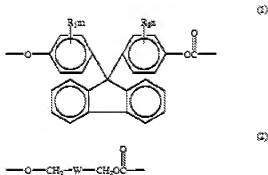
The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USP 6355768 see abstract and cols. 1- 6 and claims; or USP 6316576 see abstract, cols. 1- 4; and claims each in view of USP 6376641 see abstract, claims.

Additionally, claims 2 and 4 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 10-101787 note abstract and col. 7 page 5 second structure [0024] as provided by applicants' IDS.

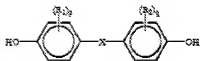
With regard to claim 2, **USP 6355768** claims a polycarbonate resin consisting essentially of structural units of the structure *formula (1) and the structure formula (2)*,



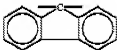
wherein a molar ratio of the structure formula (1)/the structure formula (2) is 70/30 to 5/95; wherein R₁ and R₂ are, each independently, a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, a cycloalkoxyl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms or an aryloxy group

having 6 to 20 carbon atoms and m and n are an integer of 0 to 4; and wherein **W** is a cycloalkylene group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms and 1 to 4 cyclo rings.

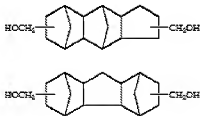
With regard to the dihydroxy components of applicant's **claim 2** note reference **USP 6316576** discloses a polycarbonate copolymer prepared by dihydroxy compounds prepared from moieties having the formula



wherein x may be



wherein the polycarbonate resin is obtained by pentacyclopentadecanedimethanol and carbonic acid diester which may be a mixture of

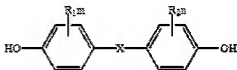


which would read on applicant's cycloalkylene group having 6-10 carbon atoms or a tetracyclodecane ring.

Note also **USP 6376641** discloses a process for producing an aromatic-aliphatic copolycarbonate and a process for producing the same which comprises polycondensation of an aromatic dihydroxy compound, such as 1,1-bis(4-

hydroxyphenyl) cyclohexane, tricyclo(5.2.1.0^{2,6}) decanedimethanol, and a carbonic acid diester in a molten state under heating, wherein the carbonic acid diester has a chlorine content of 20 ppm or lower. The copolycarbonate has improved refractive index, balance of dispersion, and photoelastic constant while retaining high impact resistance, high heat resistance, and excellent hue.

The above-described aromatic-aliphatic copolycarbonate comprising polycondensing at least one aromatic dihydroxy compound represented by formula (III):



wherein X, R₁, R₂, m, and n are the same as defined above, tricyclo(5.2.1.0^{2,6}) decanedimethanol represented by formula (IV):



and a carbonic acid diester in a molten state under heating, wherein the carbonic acid diester has a chlorine content of 20 ppm or lower.

Each of the references discloses a polycarbonate copolymer prepared from the similar components as claimed by applicants except for the process steps which is irrelevant in view of applicants' lack of process steps in claim 2. Note that when

chemical compounds have "very close" structural similarities and similar utilities, without more a prima facie case may be made, In re Wilder, 563 F.2d 457 (CCPA 1957); i.e., *obviousness may be based solely upon structural similarity* (an established structural relationship between a prior art compound and the claimed compound, as with homologs). See In re Duel, 51 F.3d 1552, 1559 (Fed. Cir. 1995). The necessary *motivation to make the claimed compound*, and thus the prima facie case of obviousness, arises from the reasonable expectation that compounds similar in structure will have similar properties. In re Gyurik, 596 F.2d 1012, 1018 (CCPA 1979). . Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the composition since it is similar in structure using the process as claimed since no such process steps, particular amounts and parameters, i.e. mol% or mole ratios, are named except the molar ratio, However, since it is well-established that merely selecting proportions and ranges is not patentable absent a showing of criticality. In re Becket, 33 U.S.P.Q. 33 (C.C.P.A. 1937). In re Russell, 439 F.2d 1228, 169 U.S.P.Q. 426 (C.C.P.A. 1971). Generally, it is prima facie obvious to determine workable or optimal values within a prior art disclosure through the application of routine experimentation. See In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955); In re Boesch, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980); and In re Peterson, 315 F.3d 1325 (CA Fed 2003).

It is also noted that the formula (1) of both **USP 6316576**; and **USP 6355768** is specifically named and identical to that of applicant's formula (1) and that formula (IV) of **USP 6376641** is specifically named or identical to applicants disclosed formula (2).

Thus, each of the references discloses the skeletal structural formula of the claimed invention, **USP 6316576 in view of USP 6376641** would have been obvious since such moieties are clearly named as having the most desirable qualities to there flexibility while maintaining the integrity of the ring(s) itself during copolymerization. As noted above, chemical compounds have "very close" structural similarities and similar utilities, without more a prima facie case may be made, In re Wilder, 563 F.2d 457 (CCPA 1957); i.e., obviousness may be based solely upon structural similarity (an established structural relationship between a prior art compound and the claimed compound, as with homologs). See In re Duel, 51 F.3d 1552, 1559 (Fed. Cir. 1995). The necessary motivation to make the claimed compound, and thus the prima facie case of obviousness, arises from the reasonable expectation that compounds similar in structure will have similar properties. In re Gyurik, 596 F.2d 1012, 1018 (CCPA 1979). Lastly, it is prima facie obvious to combine two compositions each of which is taught by the prior art to be useful for the same purpose, in order to form a third composition to be used for the very same purpose; the idea of combining them flows logically from their having been individually taught in the prior art. In re Kerkhoven, 626 F.2d 846, 850, 205 USPQ 1069,1072 (CCPA 1980); In re Crockett, 279 F.2d 274, 126 USPQ 186 (CCPA 1960).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this

Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1- 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over JP 10-101787 note abstract and col. 7 page 5 second structure [0024] as provided by applicants' IDS.

Pat. Pub. 10-101787 (JP 8-258657) discloses a copolycarbonate which is produced by using a specific dihydric alcohol having a side-chain fluorene structure as a comonomer and is suitable for optical materials such as optical disk substrates.

This copolycarbonate mainly comprises repeating units represented by formula I (wherein R₁ to R₈ are each H, a 1-20°C alkyl, an alkoxy, a 6-20C cycloalkyl, an aryl, a cyloalkoxy, or an aryloxy; and X is a 2-10C alkylene, a 6-20C arylene, or a 7-12C

aralkylene), has a reduced viscosity (η_{sp}/c) of 0.2dl/g or higher in methylene chloride at a concentration of 0.5g/dl, at 20°C, and is produced by reacting a compd. represented by formula II with a carbonic ester-forming compd. in the presence of a polymerization catalyst

and adding, after the completion of the polymerization, a terminal blocking agent and a catalyst neutralizer to the reaction system.

The reference discloses a copolymer of polycarbonate comprising a units represented by the formulas as disclosed. Any properties or characteristics inherent in the prior art, e.g. molar ratio although unobserved or detected by the reference, would still anticipate the claimed invention. Note *In re Swinehart*, 169 USPQ 226. "It is elementary that the mere recitation of a newly discovered...property, inherently possessed by things in the prior art, does not cause claim drawn to those things to distinguish over the prior art". Since the disclosed amounts are expressed differently than the claimed molar ratios etc., it is incumbent upon applicant(s) to establish that they are in fact different and whether such difference is unobvious. In view of the above, there appears to be no significant difference between the reference(s) and that which is claimed by applicant(s). Any differences not specifically mentioned appear to be conventional. Consequently, the claimed invention cannot be deemed as novel and accordingly is unpatentable.

Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Terressa M. Boykin whose telephone number is 571

272-1069. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 10-5:30 Friday (work at home).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Seidleck can be reached on 571 272-1078. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Terressa M. Boykin/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1796

